2019 CERTIFICATION

2021 JULY - | AM 8: 3!

RESS

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

	Glade Cupter	Wooks
	Public Water System Na	
	0340005	
	List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Syst	ems included in this CCR
a Cor must reque	Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community insumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Dependent be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of est. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check is	ding on the population served by the PWS, this CCR f local circulation, or provided to the customers upon the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or
A CO	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach of	copy of publication, water bill or other)
	☐ ☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy	y of advertisement)
	☐ ☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
	☐ Email message (Email the message to the	address below)
	□ □ Other	
	Date(s) customers were informed: 25/07/2020 66	/ 0/ /2020 / /2020
	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other diremethods used	ct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
	CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy)	Date Emailed: / / 2020
	□ As a URL	(Provide Direct URL)
,	☐ As an attachment	
	☐ As text within the body of the email mess	age
P	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published	shed CCR <u>or</u> proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: LAURE/LEAC	Ten Call
	Date Published: <u>05107 / 20</u>	
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)	Date Posted: / / 2020
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the fo	llowing address:
		(Provide Direct URL)
I here above and cof He	reby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this re and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to ealth, Bureau of Public Water Supply	o the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department
Nam	ne/Title (Bogrd President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.)	Date
	Submission options (Select one n	nethod ONLY)
	Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov Fax: (601) 576 - 7800 **Not a preferred method due to poor clarity**

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Glade Water Works Association PWS#: 0340005 April 2020

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Edward Poore at 601-428-0586. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office located at 1001 HWY 15 South, Laurel, MS.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Glade Water Works Association have received moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2019, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Viola- tion Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Inorganic	Contai	minants							
10. Barium	N	2019	.0163	.00310163	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
14. Copper	N	2016/18	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	

Y	N	2019	.743	.696– .743	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2016/18	1	0	ppb	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Volatile Or	ganio	e Contan	ninants	\$					
66. Ethylbenzene	I N	2018*	.531	No Range	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries	
		2018*	.002	No Range	ppm	10		Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
	By-	Product	7	1 - 7	ppb	0	6	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
81. HAA5 82. TTHM [Total				1 - 7 No Range	ppb	0	6	disinfection.	
Disinfection 81. HAA5 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] Chlorine	N	2019	7			_	_	disinfection. By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
81. HAA5 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N N	2019 2019 2019	7 6.94	No Range	ppb	0	8	disinfection. By-product of drinking water chlorination. Water additive used to control	

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2019.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", GLADE WATERWORKS ASSN is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 8. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 81%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Glade Water Works Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

NOTICE: The Consumer Confidence Report will not be mailed to each customer but will be printed in the local paper and will be available upon request.

^{**} Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.6 - 1.2 mg/l.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF JONES 1st & 2nd Judicial District

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager of The Laurel Leader-Call, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

On the	day of May	_2020
On the	day of	2020
On the	day of	2020
On the	day of	2020
Affrant	Junh	\bigvee

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this day of ______, A.D., 2020.

Notary Public



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Inorganic	Conta	minants		OF DELEVEL OF		M. N	E You	Date of the United States
10. Barium	N	2019	.0163	0031 - ,0163	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
14 Copper	N	2016/18	.4	0	ppm	1,3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride**	N	2019	.743	.696743	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2016/18	1	0	ppb	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Oi	ganic		inants		k = 844			and a proof of walker
66. Ethylbenzene		2018*		l No Range	nnh	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
66. Ethylbenzene 76. Xylenes	N	2018*	002	No Range No Range	ppm	700 10	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
76 Xylenes Disinfectio 81 HAA5	n By-I	2018° roducts 2019	7	No Range			10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
	n By-I	2018* Products	002	No Range	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories By-Product of drinking water disinfection
76. Xylenes Disinfectio 81. HAA5 82. TTHM [Total	n By-I	2018° roducts 2019	7	No Range	ppm	0	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories By-Product of drinking water disinfection By-product of drinking water chlorination.
76, Xylenes Disinfectio 81, HAA5 82, TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	n By-I	2018* Products 2019 2019 2019	7 6.94	No Range 1 - 7 No Range	ppb	0 0	6	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories Discharge from chemical factories By-Product of drinking water disinfection By-product of drinking water chlorination. Water additive used to control

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To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies". GLADE WATERWORKS ASSN is required to report

	04/16	05/15	RETURN THIS STUB WITH GLADE WATER WO 1001 HWY 15 SOUTH · L 428-058	ORKS ASSOC. AUREL, MS 39443	PRESORTED FIRST-CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT NO, 471 LAUREL, MS			
1013760	1004566	9194	PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE NET AMOUNT 256.50	DUE DATE 06/10/2020 SAVE THIS 10.00	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE GROSS AMOUNT 266.50			
			Consumer Confidence Report available upon request					
WTR PAST DUE NET DUE >	21	1.68 4.82 66.50	RETU 010989100 RANDY NORWO	PRN SERVICE REQUES	STED			
PAY AFTER GROSS DUE	. 2011	.0.00 56.50	ELLISVILLE	ULDING RD MS 39437-4430 թիհեկիրիրիուիդ				